

Examination of the Mount Desert material shows much of it to be this variety.

DECODON VERTICILLATUS (L.) Ell., var. *LAEVIGATUS* T. & G. The stations for this variety at Isle au Haut and Deer Isle are northeastward extensions from Kennebec County.

EPILOBIUM ADENOCAULON Haussk., var. *PERPLEXANS* Trel. A collection at Hat Island near Swans Island is the first made in the state.

CORNUS CANADENSIS L., var. *INTERMEDIA* Farr. A bunchberry collected in dry soil on the sterile slopes of Mount Champlain on Isle au Haut proves to be this variety, which has been known in the East only from Labrador and western Newfoundland.

VACCINIUM ATROCOCCUM (Gray) Heller. This has hitherto been known from Orono and from Knox County southwestward. It is very abundant in a sphagnum bog at Brooklin and in several swamps on Deer Isle.

MERTENSIA MARITIMA (L.) S. F. Gray. Swans Island and Isle au Haut may be added to the list of stations for this plant in Norton's list. It is interesting to note that in this region at least, the plant occurs only on the outer islands on the more exposed headlands or beaches.

ACHILLEA LANULOSA Nutt. The Swans Island material is the first collection of this plant made in Maine.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

A NORTHERN VARIETY OF *ASTER LINARIIFOLIUS*.

M. L. FERNALD.

THE handsome rigid-leaved *Aster linariifolius* is found somewhat generally on arid or sterile, gravelly or sandy soils throughout the eastern United States, extending northward in the northeast to Lake Champlain, Vermont, Grafton County, New Hampshire and southern Somerset and Penobscot Counties in Maine; i. e. in New England its northern limit is at about latitude 45°, its eastern limit at the Penobscot Valley. North and east of this limit *Aster linariifolius* is extremely rare and much of the evidence of its occurrence is open to serious doubt, although it is listed in Macoun's *Catalogue* from three regions: "Newfoundland. (*Cormack*.) Nepisiquit River, N. B. Rather

rare. (*Fowler's Cat.*) Three Rivers, Q. (*Maclagan.*)," and in Hooker's *Flora Boreali-Americana* from "Canada. Mrs. Sheppard. Newfoundland. Mr. Cormack." Beyond the *Cormack* record there is no other evidence of the plant from Newfoundland and in a detailed survey of Newfoundland botanical data Cormack's records have been found so generally untrustworthy that, without supporting evidence, this one can hardly be accepted as satisfactory. It is highly probable that Cormack had *Erigeron hyssopifolius* which is common along many of the Newfoundland rivers. Fowler's material from the Nepisiguit (or "Nepisiquit") River has not been seen but the locality as given by him, "Pabineau Falls," is highly suggestive of the typical habitat of *Erigeron hyssopifolius*, which is found on the ledges and gravels about the falls of nearly all rivers of the Gaspé Peninsula, northern New Brunswick and northern Maine. The Three Rivers record may with more probability be accepted for *A. linariifolius*, though it is highly desirable that the exact identity of the plant should be determined. But from these notes it is evident that north and east of New England there have been known few, if any, undoubted stations for *A. linariifolius*.

It is, therefore, interesting to find among the collections made in the Province of Quebec during the past summer by Brother Marie-Victorin of the Collège de Longueuil, Longueuil, Quebec, fine material of *Aster linariifolius* from the rocky banks of the River Ste. Anne at St. Raymond, Co. Portneuf, Quebec, somewhat northwest of the city of Quebec. Brother Victorin's material, although clearly belonging specifically with *A. linariifolius*, differs from the typical form of the plant in its less rigid and shorter oblong-linear mostly round-tipped ascending leaves and in having the oblong-linear obtuse bracts of the involucre more herbaceous than in typical *A. linariifolius*. It is a well pronounced geographic variety, with which it is a pleasure to associate the name of its discoverer, who is emulating Provancher and Brunet in making better known to his own people the flora of the Province of Quebec.

Whether the plant of Three Rivers, above referred to, is true *A. linariifolius* or the more northern variety is yet to be determined and this will not prove a difficult task; for, in writing of the plant from Ste. Anne River, Brother Victorin says:

"While travelling on the C. P. R. between Montreal and Quebec, I noticed that very likely this plant occupied an extensive tract of sandy

ground between Three Rivers and Champlain. It was then in full flower and I am quite convinced that it was *Aster linariifolius*."

The plant from the Ste. Anne River may be called

ASTER LINARIIFOLIUS L., var. **Victorinii**, n. var., humilis 1-1.6 dm. altus; foliis adscendentibus vel patentibus confertis viridibus oblongo-linearibus, longioribus 1.3-1.8 cm. longis 2-4 mm. latis, apice rotundatis, margine ciliolatis; capitulis 1-6; involucri 8-10 mm. altis; squamis subherbaceis oblongo-linearibus ciliatis, apice rotundatis vel obtusis. QUEBEC: on rocky banks of River Ste. Anne, St. Raymond, Co. Portneuf, August, 1914, *Brother Marie-Victorin*, no. 618 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

Differing from typical *Aster linariifolius* in its more crowded mostly ascending greener and less rigid short round-tipped leaves and in the more herbaceous bracts, the outer oblong-linear. In typical *A. linariifolius* from New England southward and southwestward, the less crowded spreading or spreading-ascending linear or linear-spatulate leaves are rigid and more pointed, the larger leaves 2-4 cm. long, and at least the outer linear-lanceolate bracts of the involucre taper gradually to acute tips.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

A FORM OF POTENTILLA TRIDENTATA.

ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE.

IN a dry pasture about four and a half miles south of the village of West Milan, New Hampshire, I collected, on 20 August, 1912, plants of *Potentilla tridentata* Ait. which appear noteworthy from the rather abundant hirsuteness of both surfaces of the leaves. A comparison with material of this species in the Gray Herbarium and the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club has disclosed other specimens showing, in greater or less degree, the same tendency. This peculiarity is not mentioned by Aiton in his brief description of the plant (a native of Newfoundland) introduced at Kew in 1776,¹ nor shown in

¹ Hort. Kew. (1789), ii, 216: "P. foliis ternatis cuneiformibus apice trifidis."